الصف الثالث الاعدادي

مذكرة جرامر الترم الأول

المنهج الجديد 2022



Ze English - حماده حشيش



present simple المضارع البسيط

١ – يتكون المضارع البسيط من المصدر بدون أي اضافات اذا كان الفاعل (I / We / You / They) أو اسم جمع

- I play football every day.
- They go to school by bus.
- The boys watch TV on Fridays.

٢ – ويضاف للفعل (s / es / ies) اذا جاء الفاعل (He / She / It) أو اسم مفرد

- He plays basketball.
- Ali studies English
- She watches TV in the evening.

٣ – تصريف الفعل يكون (be) في المضارع يكون (am / is / are)

- I am ready for the exam.
- She is at school.
- They are kind and friendly.

٤ – يتم نفي المضارع البسيط كالأتي

١ – اذا جاء الفعل بدون اضافات نستخدم (don't + مصدر)

1. They watch the film.
- They don't watch TV.
2. We study French on Friday.
- We don't study French on Friday.

٢ – اذا جاء الفعل مضاف اليه (s / es / ies) نستخدم (doesn't + مصدر)

1. She writes e-mails.
- She doesn't write e-mails.
2. He plays football.
- He doesn't play football.

معلومة هامه

يمكن استخدام كلمة (never) بدلا من (don't / doesn't)

don't + مصدر	=	never + مصدر
doesn't + مصدر	=	never + مصدر + s / es / ies

1. They don't write English.
➤ They never write English.
2. He doesn't write English.
➤ He never writes English.

٥ – في حالة تكوين السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد تكون الاجابة (Yes, / No,) ويتكون السؤال كالآتي

Do / Does + فاعل+ مصدر بدون اضافات................?

1. Do you play football?
Yes, I do
Yes, I play football.
2. Does he play football?
Yes, he does.
No, he doesn't play football.

٦ – أما السؤال الذي يبدأ بأداة استفهام يكون السؤال كالآتي وتكون الأجابة على أداة الأستفهام

أداة استفهام + do / does + فاعل+ مصدر بدون اضافات................?

1. Where do you live?
➤ I live in Cairo.
2. When does he arrive?
➤ He arrives at 7 o'clock.

٧ – يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن :

١ – الحقائق العلمية (facts)

- The sun rises in the east.
- The earth is bigger than the moon.

٢ – يستخدم مع ظروف التكرار مثل (always / sometimes / usually) للتعبير عن عادات في المضارع

- Basant always goes to school by car.
- They usually visit their uncle.

معلومة هامة جدا جدا

تأتى ظروف التكرار بعد (am / is / are) وتاتي قبل أي فعل آخر مثل (play / arrive)

- He is always late.
- He always arrives late.

٣ – يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن احداث سوف تقع طبقا لجدول زمنى او مواعيد محددة (time table events) مثل مواعيد وسائل المواصلات والامتحانات والبرامج والافلام في السينما.

- The first metro train leaves at 8:00.
- What time does the exhibition start?
- The film starts at nine o'clock.

٨ - صيغة المبنى للمجهول في المضارع (passive)

مفعول + am / is / are + p.p.

- Ali writes the book.
- The book is written by Ali.

- They watch films.
- Films are watched by them.

١ - في حالة النفي نضع (not) بعد (am / is / are)

- He doesn't play football.
- Football isn't played.

٢ - في حالة السؤال في المبنى للمجهول يكون الشكل كالاتي

Is / Are + مفعول + P.P. ?

- Is English spoken in Egypt?
- Are cars made in Germany?

٣ - في حالة السؤال الذي يبدا بأدا استفهام يكون الشكل كالاتي

أداة استفهام + is / are + مفعول + P.P.?

Where are books made?
How is oil transported?

Exercises

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1. He………………..English every day.
a. study b. studies c. studying d. is studying
2. She doesn't…………………….to school on Friday.
a. go b. goes c. going d. went
3. They…………………….write letters.
a. doesn't b. aren't c. don't d. isn't
4. She……………………..ready for the exam.
a. doesn't b. don't c. aren't d. isn't
5. He always…………………………………..his bed.
a. make b. makes c. made d. making
6. The film…………………..at nine as usual.
a. start b. starts c. will starts d. starting
7. The sun…………………in the morning.
a. rise b. rising c. rises d. sets

8. He...........................clever.

a. is always b. always is c. never is d. often is

9. Do you..........................English?

a. speak b. speaks c. is speaking d. is spoken

10. Dina.........................arrives late.

a. doesn't b. don't c. isn't d. never

11. ....Mohamed like fish?

a. Do b. Does c. Is d. Are

12. The next plane.........................at 7 o'clock.

a. is b. leaves c. is leave d. A & B

13. She never...........................Aswan.

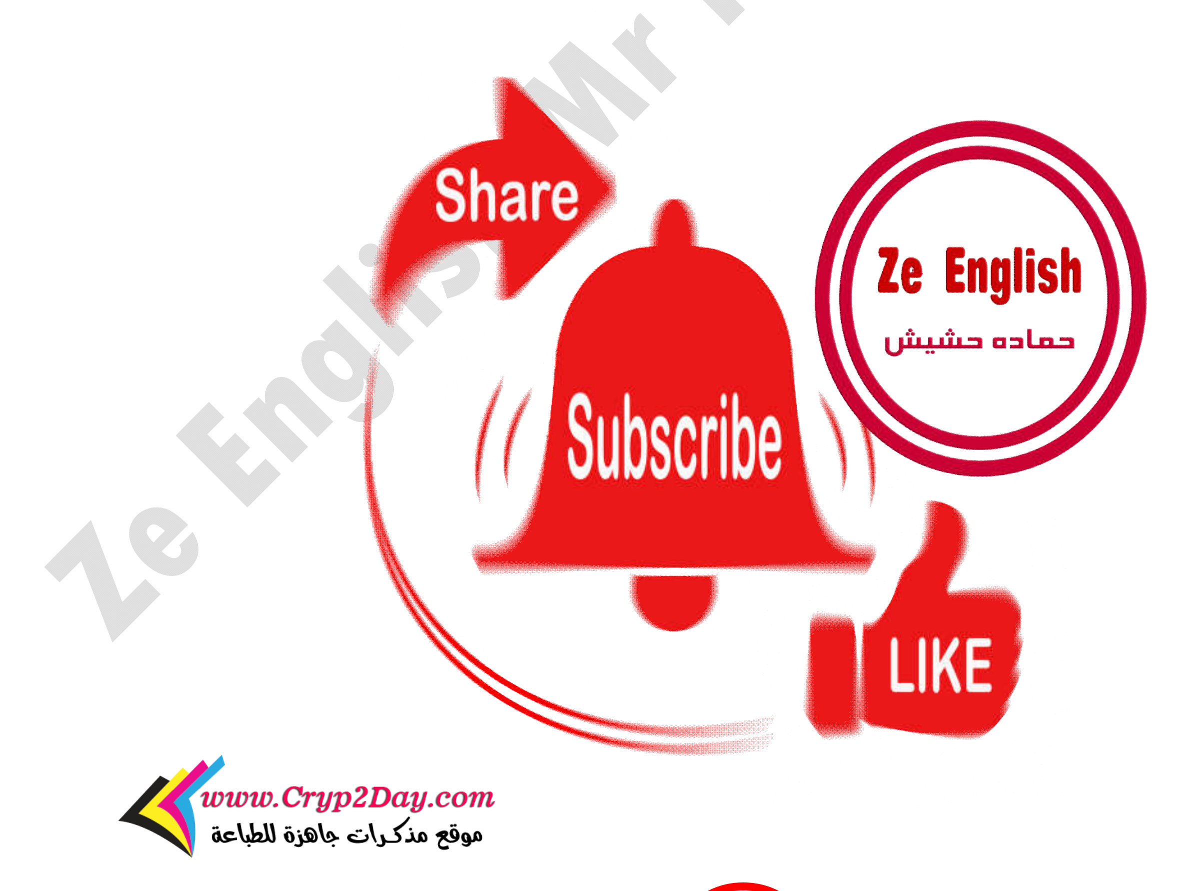
a. visit b. visiting c. visits d. to visiting

14. ....you ready for the game? – Yes, I am.

a. Do b. Does c. did d. Are

15. Where is oil..?

a. find b. found c. finding d. finds





Comparison of adjectives

١ - الصفة هي كلمة تصف الاسم والحال يصف الفعل وتنقسم الصفات الى صفات قصيرة المقطع وصفات طويلة المقطع

صفات قصيرة المقطع	صفات طويلة المقطع
tall	boring
old	interesting
short	enjoyable
big	expensive

٢ - يوجد ثلاث أشكال لدرجات المقارنة

١- عند التساوي في الصفة او الحال نستخدم الشكل الاتي

as + صفة / حال + as

He is as tall as his brother.
Salma is as good as Mona.
He plays as cleverly as his friend.

as + صفة + as = have / are the same + اسم من الصفة

Ali is as old as Mona.
= Ali and Mona have the same age.

في حالة النفي نستخدم الشكل الاتي

not as + صفة / حال + as
not so + صفة / حال + as

Ali is not as old as Samy.
Ali is not so old as Samy.

٢ - عند المقارنة بين اثنين في حاله عدم التساوي نستخدم الاتي

صفة + er + than
more + صفة طويلة + than
less + صفة طويلة + than

He is taller than Mona.
They are older than the boy.
Gold is more expensive than silver.
The book is less interesting than the film.

٣ - عند المقارنة بين واحد ومجموعه (صيغة التفضيل) نستخدم الاتي

The + صفة + est
the most + صفة طويلة
the least + صفة طويلة

Who is the richest person in the world?
Ali is the most intelligent boy.
The film is the least interesting.

٤ - يوجد صفات شاذة عند تصريفها في المقارنة

as.............as	than	the
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther / further	farthest / furthest

1. She is better than Maha.
2. He is the worst student.
3. Cairo is as far as Giza.

معلومة اضافية

١ - عند التخيير نستخدم الدرجة الثانية من المقارنة

1. Who is taller Ali or Samy?
2. Which is longer the Nile or the Amazon?

٢ - للتأكيد يمكن استخدام (much / a lot) قبل الدرجة الثانية من المقارنة

It is a lot hotter than yesterday.
The chair is much more comfortable.

Exercise

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1. People are.............than snakes.
a. big b. bigger c. as big d. biggest
2. This book isn't as interesting...............that one.
a. as b. so c. than d. then
3. A bike is.............expensive than a scooter.
a. most b. many c. less d. least
4. English is the......................language.
a. easy b. easier c. easiest d. as easy
5. Have you ever seen a..........snake than this one?
a. big b. biggest c. as bigger d. bigger
6. Who is ....Ali or Ayman?
a. tall b. taller c. tallest d. most tall
7. She cooks as................as her sister.
a. clever b. cleverly c. cleverest d. cleverer
8. Everest is.....................than Kilimanjaro.
a. higher b. highest c. high d. as high
9. Physics is ....difficult than history.
a. most b. more c. as d. the
10. Gold is ....expensive than silver.
a. more b. most c. less d. least
11. Aswan is.....................than Cairo.
a. far b. farther c. farthest d. furthest
12. She sings as ....as her friend.
a. good b. bad c. well d. best
13. He is.....................than Ali.
a. good b. bad c. best d. worse
14. London is one of the.................cities in the world.
a. large b. larger c. as large d. largest
15. The more you study, the.................marks you get.
a. high b. higher c. highest d. lowest

ملاحظات على [both]

١- نستخدم كلمة (both) بمعنى كليهما ويأتي بعدها اسم جمع اولا يأتي

- I want to buy both a drink and a snack.
- Both cars are black.

٢ - ممكن أن يأتي بعد (both) حرف الجر (of)

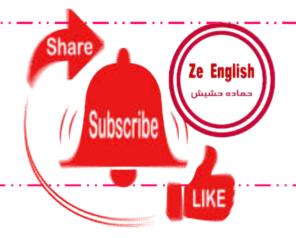
- Both of them are clever.
- Both of us knew him.

٣ - نستخدم الشكل الاتي (both....and.....) للتأكيد على اثنين سواء فعل او صفة

- It was both cold and wet.
- He both acts and writes.

٣ - يمكن أن تربط (Both ....and .....) بين فاعلين مختلفين والفعل دائما يكون جمع

- Both Ali and Mona are clever.
- Both they and Nora have got cars.



ملاحظات على [either]

١- نستخدم كلمة (either) بمعنى واحد من اثنين واذا جاء معها فعل يكون فعل مفرد

- We can buy either a mobile or a tablet.
- He is either a doctor or an engineer.
- Either car is expensive.
- Either of them was killed.

٢ - اذا ربطت (either…or…) بين فاعلين فإن الفعل يتبع أقرب فاعل (الفاعل الثاني)

- Either Ali or they are at home.
- Either they or Ali is at home.

ملاحظات على [neither]

١- نستخدم كلمة (neither) بمعنى ول واحد من الاثنين ويأتي معها اسم مفرد و فعل مفرد

- Neither car is cheap.
- Neither of them was clever.

٢ - اذا ربطت (neither…nor…) بين فاعلين فإن الفعل يتبع أقرب فاعل (الفاعل الثاني)

- Neither they nor Hamada is sleeping.
- Neither Hamada nor they are sleeping.
- Neither Fares nor Imad can come to the beach.

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1. ....Tamer nor Ehab arrived early.
a. Both b. Either c. Neither d. All

2. Both my sister and my brother .... doctors.
a. am b. is c. are d. was

3. Either Hamada nor Basant .... tennis.
a. like b. likes c. are liking d. were liking

4. ....Aya and Fatma are clever.
a. Either b. Neither c. Both d. Every

5. Neither book...................useful.
a. were b. have c. is d. are

6. I want to buy...........a mobile and a tablet.
a. either b. neither c. nor d. both

7. We can visit either Cairo...................Aswan.
a. and b. nor c. or d. neither

8. Neither Atef nor Hamdi...............alive.
a. is b. are c. were d. have





Expressing future

يوجد أربع طرق للتعبير عن المستقبل وهى :

١ – استخدام (will + inf)

٢ – استخدام (am – is – are + going to + inf)

٣ – استخدام (am – is – are + v + ing)

٤ – استخدام المضارع البسيط (present simple)

أولا : - استخدام (will + inf)

نستخدمها للتعبير عن التنبؤ والتوقع والوعد والقرار السريع والعمر أو السن.

1 - I think it will rain tomorrow. (prediction) تنبؤ

2 – If you get high mark, I will buy you a mobile. (promise)

3 – There is no sugar, I will buy some. (quick decision) قرار سريع

4 – My brother will be 30 next year.

ثانيا : - استخدام (am – is – are + going to + inf)

تستخدم للتعبير عن حدوث شيء طبقا لدليل وكذلك النية لفعل شيء

- There are a lot of clouds. It is going to rain.
- They have intention, they are going to buy a car.

معلومه هامة جدا

اذا جاءت كلمة (think) مع وجود دليل فإن الدليل هو الأقوي لذا نختار (am – is – are going to)

- There are a lot of clouds, I think it is going to rain.

ثالثا : استخدام المضارع المستمر (am – is – are + V + ing)

نستخدم المضارع المستمر (am /is/are + V+ ing) للتعبير عن الأشياء التى رتبنا أن نفعلها في المستقبل

- They are visiting Aswan tomorrow. (It is arranged)
- They are playing football after two days. (They have arranged that)

رابعا : استخدام المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل

نستخدم المضارع البسيط اي المصدر بدون اضافات او المصدر المنهى بـ (s-es-ies) مع الأشياء التى ستحدث طبقا لجدول زمنى مثل مواعيد وسائل المواصلات والأفلام في السينما والامتحانات

- The train leaves at 9 p.m.
- The film starts at 12 as usual.
- What time does your train arrive on Saturday?

1 – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. I think it .... tomorrow.
a. will rain b. is raining c. rains d. is going to rain
2. The bus to Aswan.................. at ten past six this evening.
a. will leave b. leaves c. is leaving d. is going to leave
3. My neighbours ....to a new house next month.
a. move b. moving c. moves d. are moving
4. Let's walk quickly the shop .... in ten minutes.
a. closes b. closed c. was closed d. are closing
5. I am hungry. I think I .... a sandwich.
a. am buying b. buy c. will buy d. going buy
6. Ahmed's uncle is ill so he .... to work tomorrow.
a. is not going b. didn't go c. wasn't going d. went
7. What time .... the coach go?
a. does b. do c. will d. is
8. My daughter Bosy .... 4 years next year.
a. will be b. is being c. be d. is going to be
9. We are .... the sleeper train tonight.
a. take b. took c. taking d. will take
10. The train.............. at seven o'clock.
a. will leave b. leaves c. is leaving d. is going to leave
11. We .... in the restaurant. We have arranged this.
a. are going to eat b. are eating c. will eat d. eat
12. I think it .... hot in Aswan.
a. is going to be b. will be c. is going d. are
13. There are many dark clouds. I think it..................
a. is raining b. will rain c. is going to rain d. rains
14. If you come late, I ....punish.
a. am b. will c. am going d. going

15. We have arranged everything, we .... next week.

a. travel b. are travelling c. are going to travel d. will travel

16. I intend, I .... a new car.

a. am buying b. will buy c. am going to buy d. buy

17. The phone is ringing, I .... it.

a. will answer b. answer
c. am answering d. am going to answer

18. She is clever, I think she ....the exam.

a. is going to pass b. passes c. will pass d. is passing

19. I am sure, you............... the film.

a. will enjoy b. enjoy
c. is enjoying d. is going to enjoy

20. The next plane................. tomorrow at 7 a.m.

a. is going to leave b. is leaving c. leaves d. will leave

adjectives ending in (ing/ed)

١ - الصفات المنتهية بـ (ed) تصف شعور الناس او عواطفهم مثل (interested / bored/ surprised)

I am excited to watch the match.
was so bored in that lesson, I almost fell asleep.
He was surprised to see Helen after all those years.
She was really tired and went to bed early.

٢ - أما الصفات التى تنتهي بـ (ing) تصف المسبب للحدث او (المؤثر) مثل (interesting/ boring / surprising)

Have you seen that film? It's really frightening.
I could listen to her for hours. She's so interesting.
I can't sleep! That noise is really annoying!

1 – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The film was....................I didn't enjoy it.

a. bored b. boring c. interested d. interesting

2. I felt.......................when I saw the lion.

a. frightening b. frightened c. exciting d. interesting

3. The football match was......................

a. interested b. excited c. bored d. exciting

4. I am......................to watch the match.

a. interesting b. excited c. exciting d. boring

5. There is a big dog but you don't need to be ....

a. frightening b. frightened c. boring d. exciting

6. The instructions for my new coffee machine are really...........

a. confusing b. confused c. interested d. tired

7. I loved my maths teacher! Lessons with him were never..........

a. bored b. interested c. boring d. interesting

8. I was .... that I didn't get the job.

a. disappointed b. disappointing c. interesting d. annoying

9. I'm reading a really .... book.

a. interesting b. interested c. annoyed d. confused

10. They were frightened of the..................man.

a. frightening b. frightened c. frightens d. frighten





Past simple

١ – الماضي البسيط يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل أي المصدر مضاف ايه (d/ed/ied)

- اذا انتهي الفعل بـ (e) نضع (d)
- اذا انتهي الفعل بـ (y) قبلها حرف ساكن نحذفها ونضع (ied)
- الأفعال المنتهية بـ (ch / sh / x) نضع (ed)

- She arrived late yesterday.
- They studied English last week.
- He watched TV yesterday.

ويوجد أفعال شاذة مثل

cut	cut	يقطع
put	put	يضع
write	wrote	يكتب
buy	bought	يشتري
sell	sold	يبيع

ملاحظه هامة

يكون شكل (verb to be) في الماضي كالاتي

I / He / She / It / اسم مفرد .... was / wasn't

We / You / they / اسم جمع ....were / weren't

- She was ready for the exam.
- They were at home 2 hours ago.

٢ – يتم نفي الماضي البسيط باستخدام (didn't + inf) المصدر بدون اضافات

1. He visited Aswan last year.
➤ He didn't visit Aswan last year.
2. They sent the letter to Ali.
➤ They didn't send the letter to Ali.

٣ – في حالة تكوين السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد بمعنى (هل)

وتكون الأجابة بـــ (Yes,... / No,.....) يكون الشكل كالأتي

Did + فاعل + مصدر ....?

1. Did he visit the museum yesterday?
➤Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.
➤Yes, he visited the museum yesterday.
➤No, he didn't visit the museum yesterday.

2. Did she write her homework?
➤Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.
➤Yes, she wrote her homework.
➤No, she didn't write her homework.

٤ – في حالة السؤال الذي يبدأ بأداة استفهام

أداة استفهام + did + فاعل + مصدر ....?

1. Where did you live?
➤I lived in Aswan.
2. How did they go to school?
➤They went to school on foot.
3. Why was he sad?
➤He was sad because he lost his mobile.

معلومة هامة

– مع كلمة (Did / didn't) يأتي مصدر بدون أي اضافات واذا حذفنا (Did) فان الفعل في الاجابة يأتي ماضي بسيط

٣ – يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع الكلمات الآتية ليدل على شيء حدث في الماضي

ago – last – yesterday – once – in the past – in + سنة ماضية

When I was young … / from سنة ماضية to سنة ماضية

when + فاعل was / were................., فاعل + ماضي بسيط

➤He moved to a new house last week.
➤He was born in 2010.
➤When I was young, I visited Aswan.

لاحظ الجملة الآتية جيدا

➤When I was in Alexandria, I always swam in the sea.
➤When he was young, he sometimes played football.

٤ – يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي باستخدام الشكل الاتي

فاعل + used to + مصدر

He used to smoke.
They used to visit the zoo.

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1. I ....to the museum last month.
a. go b. will go c. goes d. went

2. When.................Dina's birthday?
a. do b. did c. was d. does

3. They................TV an hour ago.
a. watched b. watch c. are watching d. will watch

4. I went...................yesterday.
a. swim b. swam c. swims d. swimming

5. What did Adam.............when he arrived?
a. did b. doing c. does d. do

6. How did you.................when you saw the lion yesterday?
a. feel b. felt c. feels d. feeling

7. I wrote the e-mail...............................
a. now b. last week c. tomorrow d. next

8. He ....born in 2010.
a. was b. are c. did d. do

9. When I was young, I always.......................football.

a. play b. plays c. playing d. played

10. ....ready for the exam last week?

a. Did b. Were c. Do d. Are

11. How did you go to school? – I ....by car.

a. go b. going c. will go d. went

12. No, he didn't..Aswan last year.

a. visit b. visited c. go d. went

13. When did you have your last math lesson? – We ....it at 2 o'clock.

a. had b. have c. will have d. has

14. The ship sank because there............. a terrible storm.

a. are b. is c. was d. were

15. How............your weekend?

a. did b. does c. was d. do

16. She used to.......................mistakes.

a. make b. makes c. made d. making



Present perfect

١ – المضارع التام يتكون كالأتى : -

فاعل + have / has + P.P + مفعول

- He has watched TV.
- They have watched TV.

٢ – يتم النفى بوضع (not) بعد كل من have / has

- Ali hasn't taken the books.
- We haven't met the tourist.

٣ – يستخدم المضارع التام مع كل من : -

since	for	just	already	yet	ever – never
منذ (بداية الحدث	لمدة (مدة الحدث)	للتو – حالا	بالفعل	حتى الان (في النفى)	السؤال – النفى

١ - يستخدم المضارع التام مع (just / already) في الجملة المثبتة لتدل على انتهاء الفعل منذ فترة قصيرة

- She has cooked two meals already.
- Someone has just broken the window.
- They have already finished the exam.

٢ - يستخدم مع كلمة (ever) في السؤال ومع كلمة (never) في النفي

- Have you ever tried the Chinese food?
- No, I have never tried it.

٣ - يستخدم مع كلمة (yet) في اخر النفي واخر السؤال

- Have you visited Aswan yet?
- He hasn't mended the car yet.

٤ - يستخدم مع كلمة (for) للتعبير عن مدة الحدث ومع كلمة (since) للتعبير عن بداية الحدث وهذا جدول مبسط للتعبيرات معهم

since	منذ (بداية الحدث)	for	لمده (مدة الحدث)
2019		3 years	
3 o'clock		3 hours	
last week		the last week / a week / a long time	

- They have been married since 2005.
- They have been married for 16 years.

- She has cooked since 4 o'clock.
- She has cooked for 2 hours.

- He has lived here since last week.
- He has lived her for a week.

٥ - ما الفرق بين (been to) و (gone to)

نستخدم (been to) بمعنى ذهب الى مكان وعاد منه أما (gone to) معناها ذهب الى مكان ومازال هناك

- He has been to the club. (ذهب الى النادي وعاد)

(He isn't in the club now)

- He has gone to the club. (ذهب الى النادي ومازال هناك)

(He is still in the club now)

٤ – تكوين السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد بمعنى هل

Has / Have + فاعل + P.P ----------------------?

- Has He mended the car?

Yes, he has.

No, he hasn’t.

- Have they seen the accident?

Yes, they have.

No, they haven’t.



٥ – تكوين السؤال الذي يبدأ بأداة استفهام يكون كالاتي

اداة استفهام + have / has + فاعل + P.P ----------------------?

➤What have you eaten?
➤How long has Ali studied English?

٦ – صيغة المبنى للمجهول مع المضارع التام : –

مفعول + have / has + been + P.P
مفعول + have / has + not + P.P

➤They have made plans.
➤Plans have been made.

➤We have sold the house.
➤The house has been sold.

➤He hasn't decided the date yet.
➤The date hasn't been decided yet.

Exercises

1 – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Have you ever....................to a football match.
a. be b. been c. goes d. went
2. They...................never travelled by plane.
a. are b. has c. have d. were
3. She has been married...................over 50 years.
a. since b. for c. on d. ago
4. She hasn't been to another country...................
a. since b. for c. yet d. just
5. Mona has eaten sandwiches .... an hour.
a. for b. since c. yet d. ago
6. Abdou and Mohamed .... taken some photos.
a. has b. have c. is d. was
7. We have known each other......................a long time.
a. ago b. since c. last d. for

8. They have........................ me that before.

a. tell b. tells c. telling d. told

9. We have never .... fish.

a. eat b. eats c. eaten d. eating

10. Atef......................not been to France.

a. has b. have c. is d. are

11. He has.......................to school. He is at home now.

a. gone b. been c. went d. going

12. All the information.......................been written.

a. are b. were c. have d. has

13. Someone has...................this picture.

a. drew b. draws c. drawing d. drawn

14. Many books.........................by her.

a. have written b. has written c. have been written d. has written

15. He has been abroad........................2004.

a. for b. in c. since d. on

Unit (5)

Present perfect (revision)

تم شرح المضارع التام في الوحدة (4) كاملا



للمزيد تابعونا على قناة

Ze English - حماده حشيش











Modals (ability & obligation)

التعبير عن الضرورة والالزام

١ - التعبير عن الضرورة والالزام في المضارع نستخدم (must / have to / has to)

He /she / it / اسم مفرد + must / has to + مصدر
I / we / you / they / اسم جمع + must /have to + مصدر

- He must study hard.
- They have to arrive early.
- She has to send the email.

والتعبيرات السابقة معناها

It is necessary for + مفعول + to + مصدر

- She has to help the boys.
- It is necessary for her to help the boys.

٢ - في حالة النفي أي التعبير عن عدم الضرورة في المضارع نستخدم الاتي (don't / doesn't)

I / we / you / they / اسم جمع + don't have to + مصدر
He /she / it / اسم مفرد + doesn't have to + مصدر

- We don't have to take a taxi.
- He doesn't have to buy bread.

والتعبيرات السابقة معناها

It is not necessary for + مفعول to + مصدر

- They don't have to sell the house.
- It is not necessary for them to buy the house.

٣ - في حالة الاستفهام بمعنى (هل من الضروري؟) نستخدم الشكل الاتي

Do / Does + فاعل + have to + مصدر ....?

➤Do you have to write the email?
Yes, I do.
No, I don't.
➤Does she have to cook lunch?
Yes, she does.
No, she doesn't.

والتعبيرات السابقة معناها

Is it necessary for + مفعول + to + مصدر.........?

➤Does Ali have to wear a uniform?
= Is it necessary for Ali to wear a uniform?

معلومة هامة

نستخدم كلمة (mustn't) للتعبير عن أن الشيء ممنوع طبقا لقانون او قاعدة

➤You mustn't park here.
(it is not allowed)

➤You mustn't smoke here.
(it is against the law)

٤ - التعبير عن الضرورة والالزام في الماضي نستخدم (had to) ويكون الشكل كالاتي

فاعل + had to + مصدر

➤He had to tell his parents.
➤They had to take the bus.

والتعبير السابق معناه الاتي

It was necessary for + مفعول + to + مصدر

➤She had to do the cooking.
➤It was necessary for her to do the cooking.

وفي حاله النفي في الماضي نستخدم الشكل الاتي

فاعل + didn't have to + مصدر ....

- Salma didn't have to go out.
- They didn't have to buy the mobile.

والتعبير السابق معناه الاتي

It was not necessary for + مفعول + to + مصدر

- He didn't have to travel by car.
- It wasn't necessary for him to travel by car.

Giving advice التعبير عن النصيحة

للتعبير عن النصيحة نستخدم الاتي

فاعل + should + مصدر............................ (في الاثبات بمعنى يجب أن)
فاعل + shouldn't + مصدر........................ (في النفي بمعنى لا يجب أن)

- You should study hard.
- You shouldn't come late.

تعبيرات اخري بديلة لكلمة (should)

should	shouldn't
فاعل + ought to + مصدر..........	فاعل + ought not to + مصدر..........
فاعل + had better + مصدر	فاعل + had better not + مصدر ....
If I were you, I would + مصدر......	If I were you, I wouldn't + مصدر......
I advise you to + مصدر	I advise you not to + مصدر ....
My advice is to + مصدر	My advice is not to + مصدر ....
It is a good idea to + مصدر..........	It is a good idea not to + مصدر..........

- You should work to a plan.
- You ought to work to a plan.

- Hamada shouldn't waste his time.
- Hamada ought not to waste his time.

١ - للتعبير عن القدرة أو الاستطاعة في المضارع نستخدم

فاعل + can + مصدر.................. (يستطيع أن)

فاعل + can't + مصدر................ (لايستطيع أن)

- She can read English well.
- He can't write or read.

٢ - في السؤال بمعني هل يستطيع نستخدم الشكل الاتي

Can + فاعل + مصدر.......................?

- Can you drive?
- Yes, I can.
- No, I can't.

معلومة هامة يمكن استخدام التعبيرات الاتية بدلا من (can) للتعبير عن القدرة او الاستطاعة في المضارع

فاعل + am / is / are + able to + مصدر

فاعل + am / is / are + capable of + V + ing

فاعل + have / has the ability to + مصدر

- He can swim in the sea.
- He is able to swim in the sea.
- He is capable of swimming in the sea.
- He has the ability to swim in the sea.

٣ - للتعبير عن القدرة أو الاستطاعة في الماضي نستخدم الاتي

فاعل + could + مصدر .... (اثبات)

فاعل + couldn't + مصدر .... (نفي)

- They could solve the problem.
- She couldn't save the boy.

يمكن استخدام التعبيرات الاتية بدلا من (could) في الماضي

فاعل + was / were + able to + مصدر

فاعل + was / were + capable of + V + ing

فاعل + had the ability to + مصدر

- They could cross the river.
- They were able to cross the river.
- They were capable of crossing the river.
- They had the ability to cross the river.

معلومات اضافية هامة

١ - للتعبير عن الاحتمال او عدم التأكد في المضارع نستخدم (مصدر + might)

- They might be helpful. (I am not sure)

٢ - للتعبير عن الاحتمال او عدم التأكد في الماضي نستخدم (might + have + p.p.)

- She might have been at home. (I am not sure)

٣ - للتعبير عن اللوم او النقد في الماضي نستخدم الاشكال الاتية

فاعل + should have + p.p. .... (كان ينبغي أن يفعل الشيء)

فاعل + shouldn't have + p.p. ..... (ما كان ينبغي أن يفعل الشيء)

- He should have studied hard. (كان ينبغي أن يذاكر جيدا)

(He didn't study hard)

- She shouldn't have wasted her time. (ما كان ينبغي أن تضيع وقتها)

(She wasted her time)

1 – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. I .... to come to your house last week because I was ill.

a. was able b. wasn't able c. were able d. couldn't

2. I couldn't .... when I was younger.

a. write b. wrote c. writes d. writing

3. There was a fire, but the firefighters were able .... it out.

a. put b. to put c. puts d. putting

4. He............. arrive early for his lessons.

a. should b. shouldn't c. don't d. mustn't

5. You........................park here, it is against the law.
a. must b. should c. can d. mustn't

6. My friends .... to answer the questions.
a. could b. were able c. was able d. couldn't

7. When I was you, I .... swim.
a. able to b. could c. was able d. were able

8. Ali had the .... to help people.
a. able b. ability c. could d. can

9. They could............. exams easily
a. answer b. answered c. answers d. answering

10. When he was ten, he .... read and write.
a. could b. able c. was able d. will

11. She was....................of teaching German.
a. able b. ability c. capability d. capable

12. Did you...............the ability to help others?
a. had b. has c. having d. have

13. He doesn't............................to send the email.
a. have b. has c. had d. should

14. In the past, people........................use camels.
a. could b. able to c. ability d. capable of

15. He...................do his homework so, he was angry.
a. could b. was able to c. was capable d. couldn't



